THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
T. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, B. P. REED,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$8.00
Delivered by carrier, per week.....10

SECOND EDITION.
FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

Russia and the War!

PROSPECTIVE COMPLICATIONS!

England Much Concerned!

PUBLIC OPINION IN GERMANY!

The Protracted War

CAUSING MUCH UNEASINESS!

North and South Germany

WILL NOT UNITE!

The Negotiations Failing!

MEAGRE FRENCH NEWS!

Active Defense Measures!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM FRANCE.

SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENTS NEAR PARIS—OFFICIAL DISPATCHES BULLETINED.

TOURS, Sept. 29.—It is announced that dispatch balloons have been sent up from Paris daily. Advices received to-day from the Capital report successes for the besieged in various minor engagements around the city. The Mobile Guards behave extremely well under fire.

The removal of the government from Tours to no longer talked of.

The following dispatches were received by the Ministers:

Orleans, Sept. 29.—The enemy who yesterday was at Cornete, the first station on the railroad north of this city, appeared to be retiring. It is believed that the various cheek near Paris occasions their retreat.

Bellegarde, Sept. 28.—It is reported Pethinaire has been defeated in Alsace, and those who have withdrawn in the direction of Besançon.

Besançon, Sept. 29.—At Chapel la Biesse a Prussian post was captured by Franc-Tireurs. After the departure of the latter, the Prussians returned, arrested, and burned some dwellings and exacted a contribution of 10.0 francs. The Franc-Tireurs have again swooped down upon the enemy. His picture of these regions of victorious Germany is scarcely better than that which is given by others of the vanquished districts of invaded France. Prices of all necessaries of life have gone up three fold.

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Other Cable Dispatches.

ITALY.

A SECRET MISSION.

ROME, September 29.—Cardinal Percival has gone to Florence on a secret mission to King Victor Emmanuel from the Pope.

A RUMOR DENIED.

The story that the Italian Government had made advances to any powers before the occupation of the Papal States is denied. It is believed the story originated in the fact that Italy addressed a circular letter to the Italian representatives at foreign courts setting forth the absolute necessity of her interference at Rome to secure public order and the independence of the Pope, not less than the rights and liberties of the Roman people and the pacification of Italy. The object of Count San Martino's mission to Rome was to urge the Pope to recognize the good faith of Italy in this matter. There was some discontent in Florence owing to the disturbance created in Valnes by the approaching withdrawal of the court and government to Rome, and some of the papers urge the municipality to suspend work upon the grand exterior boulevards.

ENTRY OF VICTOR EMMANUEL.

It is understood that King Victor Emmanuel will make his entry into the Eternal City immediately after the taking of the plebiscitum, the result being regarded as a foregone conclusion. The Evangelical societies have petitioned for permission to remove at once to Rome.

ROME, September 30.—Cardinal Capazzi has been appointed Secretary of State for the Pope in place of Antonelli, resigned.

The mob yesterday plundered the printing office of the *Osservatore*. The Pope has addressed the King a protest against the outrage.

CUBA.

THE EMANCIPATION LAW.

HAVANA, September 29.—Regent Serrano has ordered the execution of the Spanish emancipation law in Cuba and Porto Rico. All children of slave mothers borne henceforth are free; all those born since 1868 are free, upon certain conditions; all slaves over sixty years of age at this date are free, and all others as soon as they arrive at sixty years of age; all slaves belonging to the State are declared free, and all who have rendered public services during the insurrection. As soon as the Cuban Deputies are admitted to the Spanish Cortes the Government will present a project of law for the complete emancipation of slaves.

BOHEMIA.

PRAGUE, September 29.—The Bohemian Diet met to-day and received the Imperial rescript. The document promises the crown will solemnly maintain the condition which is the only stand point for all parties, and urges the immediate election of Deputies to the Reichsrath.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 29.—The Belgian Chambers have been prorogued. The Government, with a view of preventing the spread of the rinderpest, has forbidden fairs and cattle markets.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 29.—A convention of homeopathic physicians is in session at Birmingham.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, September 29.—The steamship Italy, from New York, arrived last evening.

ANTWERP, September 29.—The crew of the American ship Elizabeth Hamilton, Captain Hitz, which left this port a few days ago for New York, became mutinous. The cause has not transpired. The second officer was mortally wounded in attempting to subdue the mutiny. The vessel was immediately put back and on arriving to-day the ringleaders were turned over to the police.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Consols 1½. Bonds quiet: 5-20's, '62s, 93; do. 65's, 89½; do. 67's, 88½; 10-40, 85½. Stocks firm; Erie, 17¾; Illinois, 140; Western 2.

LIVERPOOL, September 29.—Cotton dull and irregular; sales 10,000 bales. Uplands 9½; Orleans 9¾. Breadstuffs quiet. California wheat, 9s. 10@9s 11d; red western 8s 6d; winter 9s 7d. Flour 23s. Corn 24s 2s 9d@2s 10d. Pork 110s. Beef 110s. Lard drooping, 74s. Cheese, 63s. Canister, land middles 56s; short rib middles 60s. Produce unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Tallow 43s 9d. Linseed oil firmer at 30s 10d@30s 15d. Refined Petroleum is 5s@5s 6d.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The stock market to-day was influenced by the expectation of a money glut. The Bank of England this week increased its specie $564,000 pounds.

ANTWERP, Sept. 29.—Petroleum steady at 52½@53 francs.

Exciting Homicide Case in Indiana.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., September 29.—McDonald Cheek and Owen F. Burley, the murderers of Thomas Harrison, of Manchester township, Dearborn county, Indiana, were produced in Court to-day by Sheriff Dorlan, by order of Judge Lamb, and were present during an argument of counsel on a motion for a change of venue. The prisoners had been brought from the jail at Madison, Indiana, where the Court has been, and then conveyed for safety, after two unsuccessful attempts of the mob to wrest the prisoners from the custody of the officers, on the nights of the 12th and 13th of September. The motion for a change of venue was formally argued by counsel. The Indictment was crowded by an excited crowd during the entire day. Old men who have not been seen in the courtroom for years are in attendance to the proceedings. Public sentiment seems to cool somewhat. Should a change of venue be had, there are fears of trouble. It is true that had in Dearborn county there will then be an acquiescence in the verdict of the jury. Numerous affidavits and counter affidavits were placed on file in connection with the change of venue. The discussion occupied the entire day. Then the Court here rose, reserving its decision to some time to-day or to-morrow. Meanwhile the prisoners were remanded to custody.

Annual Ticket Agents' Convention.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, September 29.—The annual Ticket Agents' Convention commenced its session at the Tremont House last evening, and it has continued through to-day. Mr. Daniels presiding. Sixty-four delegates are present. Savannah, Ga., was designated as the place for holding the next Convention.

Mr. Neilson, representing the North Pacific Transportation Company, presented the advantages of that Company's favorable arrangement with American railways, whereby trade between England and Australia can be carried on by steamers from Liverpool to the Cape of Good Hope to San Francisco and thence across the United States to Atlantic ports and London. He spoke for half an hour and was listened to with great interest. Mr. Neilson stated that the emigrant traffic alone of such a line would amount to $31,000,000 annum. The matter of Mr. Neilson's speech was referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to report during the present meeting.

The Cincinnati Industrial Exposition.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, September 29.—The early trains to-day brought many persons from the interior to attend the Industrial Exposition. The number in attendance during the day was double what it has been on any preceding day. Fully ten thousand visitors have thronged the halls to-day and to-night. The Seven Hills excursion from Republic, to aid a sister fire, were present this evening. The California steam plow, from Boston, was this morning propelled through the streets by power for a half. It was handled on our steepest grades with facility, and attracted the attention of large numbers. Power Hall is now in full operation. The display of machinery in this department is doubtless the best ever seen west of the mountains. An appeal was made to-day to the convention of ticket agents, now assembled in Chicago, for larger railroad facilities to persons desiring to visit the exposition.

The Colorado Territorial Fair.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DENVER, September 29.—The Territorial Fair is progressing finely with a large attendance. Among the articles exhibited here are the largest silver button and the largest gold brick ever produced. The silver button weighing 1151 pounds, coin value twenty thousand dollars, and the gold brick weighing 196 pounds, value thirty-nine thousand and forty dollars. The display of smaller specimens of gold and silver bullion and ores is very fine. In agricultural productions the fair is attractive but not equal to other years in the size of vegetables. An excursion train leaves Denver to-morrow afternoon for St. Louis, together with most of the articles on exhibition here to be entered at the St. Louis, commencing Oct. 3d.

Husband Murdered.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HANSON, Mr., Sept. 29.—John Ray, 25 years of age, was reported on Thursday last missing for two days. The appearance of his wife and other circumstances aroused suspicion and after four days search his body was found secreted in a grove on the island about fifty rods from his residence, with several bruises on the face and temple. His wife and Eldridge Reed, a resident of the same town, a miserable fellow, who is said to have been improperly intimate with Mrs. Ray, and with whom deceased had not spoken for a long time, have been arrested on suspicion as being the murderers.

French-Irish-Swiss Demonstration.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, September 29.—A very long procession of French, Irish and Swiss Societies paraded the streets to-night with torchlights, music and banners, after which they attended the Fair at the Philharmonic Hall for the benefit of the French Sanitary Fund. The hall was very tastefully decorated. The tables were profusely laden with attractive articles and a large sum of money was realized.

Extraordinary Rain Storm.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREENWOOD DEPOT, VA., Sept. 29.—A tremendous rain storm commenced early this morning and still continues with unabated violence. All modes of travel in this section are interrupted. The eastern bound train on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. R. from White Sulphur Springs this morning was unable to proceed any further than Upton Station on account of the wash on the road and five land slides between Upton and Gordonville.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 29.—Flour dull, with receipts at 24,000; double extra $6.10@6.40; single extra $5.75@6.00; family $6.50@7.00; and extra $7.25@7.50. Corn higher; white 70c; mixed 69½c; yellow 69½c; receipts 2,000; stock 35,317 bales; prices nominal.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Receipts of customs last week were $5,911,961.

—Fifty-seven cars of cattle left Cheyenne on Thursday for Chicago.

—The German steamer Frankfort sailed for Bremen yesterday unmolested.

—Indian summer has commenced on the plains and the weather is delightful.

—President Grant, Secretaries Robeson, Belknap and Cresswell arrived in New York yesterday.

—Judge Bedford's sentences, at New York, to the State prison for the past month amount to 322 years.

—There is a heavy flood west of the Blue Ridge and considerable damage was done near Staunton, Va., yesterday.

—Gen. Banks has received the Labor Reform nomination for re-election to Congress from the sixth district of Massachusetts.

—A man named Beach, living near Des Moines, Iowa, committed suicide Wednesday by shooting himself through the head.

—The Methodist State Convention of New Jersey yesterday adopted resolutions in favor of the prohibition of the sale of liquor.

—The Book Trade sale closed at New York last evening. Nearly 500,000 volumes were disposed of, the receipts being over $250,000.

—A young man named Alonzo Fletcher, living near Gilman, Illinois, on Tuesday last was caught in a broom corn cleaner and literally torn in pieces.

—The State rifle match of the New Jersey National Guard was held at Clifton, N. J. The system adopted is known Europe as the Hythe system and is unknown here.

—Benjamin F. Mayhearn, of the 18th regulars, was arrested at Nashville on Saturday, charged with receiving by express a large sum of counterfeit money. Committed for examination.

—The Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Convention was assembled at Boston yesterday forenoon, in Tremont Temple. There was a large attendance. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was chosen President.

—H. B. Comstock, discoverer of the Comstock siver mine, in Nevada, suicided on the 27th inst. near Boseman Mine by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. Cause, temporary insanity.

—Wm. Hathaway, the man who is indicted for twenty-five forgeries in Middlesex county, New Jersey, has retracted his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty. The amount obtained by the forgeries was $11,000.

—At Cheyenne, Wyoming, Thursday evening, as a house of prostitution, John Aiken sho and killed a sold

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, 22ND DISTRICT.
JAMES G. BLAINE, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, 23RD DISTRICT.
SOLOMON HOLLINGER.
STATE SENATOR.
GEORGE E. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh
ASSEMBLY.
D. H. WHITE, Sr., Pittsburgh.
JOHN H. EBUR, Pittsburgh.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
JOHN S. RORB, Pittsburgh.
SAMUEL S. MCKEESPORT, South Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
PROTHONOTARY.
JOSEPH ROSS, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER.
JOHN A. SCOTT, Allegheny.
CORONER.
J. G. WEST, Pittsburgh.
JURY COMMISSIONERS.
JOHN YOUNG, Jr., Robinson Township.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin township.

(From the New York Tribune.)

PENNSYLVANIA.

"The XXIId and XXIIId Districts of the Keystone State are composed of Allegheny and Butler counties, and include the City of Pittsburgh and its suburbs whereof Allegheny City (across the river) bears the same relation to her that Brooklyn does to New York. In these two districts, there is a Republican majority of about Ten Thousand; whereupon, two Republican tickets have been nominated in each, and there is danger that this split will result in the election of at least ONE DEMOCRAT, who will vote to elect an ANTI-TARIFF SPEAKER, and thus to put the WHOLE POWER OF THE HOUSE into the hands of those who teach that PITTSBURGH has been built up at the expense of the consumers of iron throughout the country. If PITTSBURGH CAN STAND THIS, the rest of us will HAVE TO; but we can perceive no GOOD REASON WHY A REPUBLICAN SHOULD THROW AWAY HIS VOTE ON AN IRREGULAR CANDIDATE, AND THUS CONTRIBUTE TO THE ELECTION OF HOPKINS. IT SEEMS TO US THAT PITTSBURGH CAN'T AFFORD IT."

Rosecrans this day.

Petroleum at Antwerp, 80½.

Bonds at Frankfort, 94½@94¾.

Gold closed in New York on yesterday at 114¼.

Lying appears to come easy to some people. The list given in the New York *Tribune*, some time since, of the number of times each member of Congress was absent at the call of the yeas and nays, showing Gen. Negley to have been absent a few times, (mainly in service on Committees,) has been seized upon by those fellows who make the most economical use of the truth that is possible, to sustain a charge made by them that he was absent when the votes on the Tariff were taken. The record shows that General Negley was at his post all the time when the Tariff question was up; but the opposition to Negley is of so low a character that anything will serve with his opponents for a charge against him.

Do NOT the coal men see that, by holding out the idea that no one but Walton can take care of their interests at Harrisburg, they leave themselves without claims upon any other representative, should Walton be defeated (as he undoubtedly will be)? They cast an unworthy and undeserved imputation upon the candidates on our ticket in presenting the views they do to the public. There is not a man on our ticket who is not the equal of Walton in talent, in intelligence, in integrity, and in the ability to advocate his views before the House; and there is not one of them, in addition, who is not as willing to do all in his power to protect the coal interest, as Walton. Let the coal men reflect, therefore, that in making war on these men to serve Walton, they are practically making war on themselves.

The *Commercial* has gone back to its first love. It finds that figures in tables prove too much. It is disgusted with items, and don't care if it never sees an other item as long as it lives. It has got back to its Index Ring. It thinks itself perfectly secure in this from the fact that the job not being completed, the items cannot be presented. It, however, is "oblivious" as usual. At the start it displayed in huge headings that the index job would cost the county fifty thousand dollars. It soon became convinced that that amount was a little too huge to force the people to believe, so it settled down to "twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars." A plain statement disclosed the fact that $16,839 would cover the whole expense. So the *Commercial* labored at this, to show how much the contractor would get. But its calculations were as usual a little wrong. A sheet that can see no difference when six thousand dollars can be seen by everybody else, labors at a great disadvantage, and so the *Commercial*, after a series of ground and lofty tumblings on its index spring board, dropped the matter in disgust. It revives it once more, *only*, that it has got back to thirty thousand dollars. We look for it to be stated by that sheet, to be one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, in a few days.

We never doubted that Hopkins was among the worst of Democrats, and would have shouldered a musket for the rebels if he had been compelled to take sides, and had not had an instinctive aversion to that "villainous saltpetre which many a good tall fellow has destroyed so cowardly," or that the tariff was a live issue which he would be found wanting if elected.—*Commercial*.

We commend the above to the supporters of the Third Party ticket. We commend it to our Republican friends everywhere. It is the confession of the organ of the Third Party driven to the necessity of saying something with reference to the nominee of the Democratic party. Against this nominee, "the worst of the Democrats," who "would have shouldered a musket for the rebels if he had been compelled to take sides," or, "if the tariff was a live issue, would be found wanting if elected," the *Commercial* has maintained a profound silence, until forced by the pressure of public opinion to say something. It, however, does assert that the Democratic nominee is a man totally and entirely obnoxious to the principles of the Republican party. This much settled, we ask the supporters of the Third Party ticket if they propose to elect Hopkins by voting for Frew? We have warned them repeatedly that the strength of the party is with the Republican ticket. We have urged them to look around for themselves and ascertain if our statement was not correct. We have told them we did not request them to rely on our assertions, but to judge for themselves. We have requested them to set aside the silly bombast of the *Commercial* over the success of the Third Party ticket. We again urge them not to throw away their votes for Frew and in this way give them to Hopkins.

The *Commercial* persists in its wholesale fraud of representing the issue in this Congressional district as between Frew and Hopkins. So far are the writers of this oft-repeated falsehood from believing it, that we venture to predict *there is not one of them, from Brigham down to the smallest scribbler for his columns, who will not vote direct for Hopkins as the only way to secure Negley's defeat.*

In addition to this, we may add that we have seen the canvass carefully made by our friends in quite a number of districts, and we venture another prediction, that Frew will not have a majority over either candidate in a single election district in the county. Further, there are plenty of these election districts in which *one* figure will express his total vote, and in none will more than *two* be necessary. Where, then, is his chance?

Let no man be deceived by this rhodomontade of the *Commercial*. It is kept up only to conceal the purpose of its managers to throw every Reform vote they can control for Hopkins. They have no intention of voting for Frew. They nominated him only because their chief disorganizer failed them at the last moment, and they intend to throw him off when it becomes safe (for them) to reveal his treachery.

We repeat, here, what we have before, several times charged upon these parties, that there is an understanding between the "Reformers" and the Democrats, that the former shall vote for Hopkins and the latter for Walton. The *Commercial* is the coadjutor of the *Post*. They understand each other and work together with one purpose and to one end; and all this outcry about the brilliant chances of Frew is mere sand thrown in the eyes of those whom they cannot transfer to Hopkins, but whom it is necessary for the accomplishment of their purposes, to keep from voting for Negley.

CAN WE AFFORD IT?

When a sound old Republican sheet like the New York *Tribune*, comes to us with such an appeal as we presented from its columns yesterday, and which we repeat to-day, it is high time for our own citizens to stop and reflect. That journal is not one that interferes in local issues. Its circulation is extended all over the Union, and in every State men learn from its editorial columns that Pittsburgh is in danger of sending an Anti-Tariff Democrat to Congress. How the hearts of the Democracy all over the Union will leap with joy at this announcement. In Allegheny county, they have ever found a stubborn foe to their free-trade sentiments. Well may they hope, when this county goes astray, for success everywhere else.

The *Commercial* finds great fault with the *Tribune*, and states that it is misinformed. Not a bit of it. It knows to-day more about the whole secret of this fight, of the *Commercial* against the regular Republican ticket, than any one outside the *Commercial* ring, not even excepting the nominees of the Third Party ticket. It knows all the principles assumed to be the basis of the Reform movement, and is well aware that Frew has not the slightest chance of success. We agree with the *Commercial* that the *Tribune* is a journal that has done more to put down "rings" than any sheet in the Union. But it is not to be deceived by the false clamor raised under the name of reform, and sees that the Third Party ticket can only end in aiding the Democracy by electing Hopkins.

Well may the hearts of Republicans rejoice over the aid of this stalwart defender of Republicanism. We do not wonder at this puny attack of the *Commercial* on it, for it is a death blow to its aims and ambitions. For the *Tribune* has been the pillar on which has leaned the *Commercial*. If a doubt was raised about the propriety of bolting, the answer was always ready, the *Tribune* recommends reform.

So it does, and so does nine-tenths of all the Republican voters in the State. And the resolutions of the regular Convention were resolutions of reform, the candidates are all pledged to sustain these resolutions, and nothing is left of the Third Party but its name. And the *Tribune* knows this fact, and deprecates using the sacred name of reform for any such unholy and unhallowed purpose as that designed by the *Commercial*.

We again commend the remarks of the *Tribune* to our readers. Every vote for Frew is a vote cast towards the election of Hopkins. Let us pause and reflect in time. Can we afford it?

SUMMARY.

Favre like every human being upon whose acts the hopes of a nation have been placed and disappointed, is now being soundly abused on every side. After vainly using many endeavors to secure peace on a basis favorable to France, he returns to Paris, to find himself suspected, doubted and impugned as a liar. Between him and Bismarck there has arisen contradiction over the character of the interview between them. To add to this grievance we are informed by telegrams of yesterday that some of the Paris paper accuse Favre of having acted upon a private understanding with Bismarck.

A special dispatch from London states that an immense Russian army is massing on the frontiers of Prussia, and that the Russian Minister has been instructed to demand of Prussia an explanation of her purpose and policy in continuing the French war. We have had for many days information tending towards this fact, and while our telegrams may be true, yet we are inclined to believe otherwise from all the facts. Russia is well aware, as is every nation that has followed the demands of the Prussian Government throughout, what reasons the Prussian Government will assign for the further prosecution against France. Bismarck has over and over again stated that Prussia would require security from the next war. The forts demanded, carry out this position, and while we regret the continuance of the war, and earnestly hope for peace, yet we fail utterly to find one single step France has taken to secure it. If bravado be argument then France has offered good reasons, but if it be not, then she has offered none. A cabinet meeting has been held in London on the question of interference, urged by Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Tours. The occupation of Orleans will in all probability cause the Government to move from Tours.

Germany seems to be divided into three parties with relation to the terms of peace. One requires the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, including the fortified city of Metz. Another demands that Metz and Strasburg be dismantled, and that France indemnify Germany for the costs of the war. A third demands Alsace and a narrow strip of Lorraine in the east. There are also reports from Stuttgart of very serious manifestations there against the policy of annexation.

A NEW PLANK.

Mr. Carnahan and the *Commercial* have had a consultation, and its results are disclosed in an editorial of the same issue containing the report of Mr. Carnahan's speech. Driven to the wall on every side, they have at last concluded that they must reform this county of "ring nominations," "special legislation" and "extravagant corruption" by reducing the fees of jurors. Mr. Carnahan, in his speech in the Ninth ward on Wednesday night, asserted that these fees were too high. In the *Commercial* of Thursday we find in the editorial column the same assertion that the fees of jurors are too high.

When the great outcry of corruption was raised, who ever dreamed that among the swindlers every man liable to serve on a jury was included? And yet this is the fact, as the Third Party now stands. The fees of jurors say the leaders must be reduced. Even if this was true, what has it to do with "corruption." What reason is it for trying to divide the party to-day? We are aware that the *Commercial* has blundered and will try to smooth it all over, but we ask our citizens to remember the fact that one of the reasons for dividing the party to-day is that jurors fees are too high and must be reduced. If the argument of Carnahan and the *Commercial* is to be believed at all, then the members of the legislature on that ticket are pledged to reduce those fees. Did they lend themselves for any such purpose? Why was not a resolution to that effect passed in their convention? There is but one answer. The *Commercial* in its great anxiety to prove corruption jumps eagerly to every increase of figures and like Bunsby gives its opinions with a gravity so deep that it expects all the Capt. Cuttles in the county to say, "he's a deep one he is" But we are *not* all Cuttles, and do investigate a little for ourselves, and by that investigation discover a fact, that compels the *Commercial* either to retract its charges, or assert that the people who serve on juries are among those swindling the tax payers. This we feel will be a new plank in the Third Party platform, to those who assembled in that convention.

The year of 1865 was, at the start of the argument of the *Commercial*, its pet year. At that year it began, and we desire now to turn our attention to this point for one moment. In its article headed "what our Courts cost—Maladministration, and special legislation the cause" and to which we referred in our issue of yesterday, "oblivious" as usual, it charges the increase of expenditure on two facts. The increase of jurors' fees and the fearful increase of crime. Crime has increased, but as usual the *Commercial* is all wrong or else its figures are.

The increased expenditures of Quarter Sessions business from '65 to '69 inclusive is, according to its table, $16,839. The increased expenditure on civil business, for the same years, is $21,657,94, or $5000 more of an increase in the civil than in the criminal side of the Court.

We sincerely hope the *Commercial* will continue presenting tabular statements to the public. We have always asserted that there was really no defined all principle in this Third Party cry, and every day proves our assertion. To what a depth has it reached, that in order to show corruption it charges that our citizens had the fees of jurors raised by self interested corrupt legislation. Driven to deny its own statement on the increase of milliage, it flew to Court House expenditures. The items disclosed the fact that the increase was altogether owing to the pay of jurors. It now asserts every man, who has acted on any jury, has helped swindle the county by consenting to accept his increased fees.

We submit these arguments of the *Commercial* to the people. Has it discussed one single principle thoroughly defined in this factious movement, that should raise any question to divide our party, risk our electing an Anti-Tariff man, and place our State, under the apportionment, in the hands of the Democracy? At the outset we stated only the whole of their claim. It was for they were first in the field. They have now added another "reduction of jury fees." On these two points they are plotting not only the ruin of the county, but the whole state. Shall they succeed?

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

To the Republicans of Allegheny County:

You are called upon, at the election now close at hand, to decide whether you will stand by the organization which has fought your battles since 1855, or whether you will suffer it to be crippled and disgraced by disorganizers.

DISORGANIZERS

An attempt is making to set aside the organization under which you fought for Fremont, Lincoln and Grant, and to set up another in its place; and you are asked by the leaders in the new movement to aid them in this, under the specious guise of "Reform."

REFORM IN PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The first step towards "Reform" *nominally* asked for by the self-styled "Reformers" is a change in the method of making nominations. We say *nominally*, for their Convention was held on the old plan so much complained of by them, and their County Committee has taken no step whatever towards effecting a change. *Our* Committee, on the other hand, submitted the question of change to the people—the source of all power—and our nominating conventions having lacked time to arrange the returns from primary elections on this point, the matter has been referred to us, and we are now engaged in collating the returns for a submission of the result to the people. Should the result prove that the people have adopted the Crawford county system, as from the returns now on our hands, we have good reason to believe they have, you will be made acquainted with the fact at an early day; and if not, a Convention will be called at which the whole question will again be brought up for your consideration. In the meantime we desire to call your special attention to the fact that the so-called "Reformers" have not taken a single step towards remedying the evil complained of.

CURTAILMENT OF FEES IN COUNTY OFFICES.

A second "reform" demanded is a curtailment of the fees of county officers. Here, again, the new movement is all profession and no practice. Our conventions passed resolutions in favor of specific salaries to the county officers, and to this our candidates are severally pledged. The only practical step taken toward this reform was that taken by our conventions. We point with some degree of pride to the platforms adopted by our conventions as evidence that the true, practical spirit of reform is with us, and not our assailants. They have *talked* about it and we have *acted*. Indeed, the confession has been freely made by leading members of the "Reform" Executive Committee that our platform embraces all, and more than they ever asked for, and that the only question at issue between us is one of *men*, not of *principles*.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

We appeal to you, then, as men who love your principles, whether you will permit those principles to be defeated in a vain and silly quarrel about men? The answer is with *you*. Our ticket was nominated in the regular way and by an adherence to the rules of our organization, and the men on it are confessedly equal to any of their antagonists. Why, then, permit them to be stricken down, not for principle's sake, but because some other men have been irregularly put in the field before them?

NO INCREASE IN COUNTY EXPENSES.

But, it has been urged, the expenses of the county have largely increased under the management of Republican officers, and a change is necessary. We answer, the regular expenses of the county have not increased, notwithstanding the population of the county has increased 40 per cent. since 1860. The rate for county taxation was 10 mills in 1861, and the same levy for county purposes has been made in 1870. Two mills have, indeed, been added this year, but it was to make up a deficiency in the levies for *State* taxation. The levy for county purposes is the same now as heretofore.

That there have been other levies for special purposes we admit. One of these has been to build a County Work House, and the other to enlarge the Court House and Jail. Both of these levies have been regarded by all public-spirited people as unavoidable necessities.

And first as to the

WORK HOUSE.

The steady increase of this community has brought with it a corresponding increase in the criminal classes. Our jail, built over thirty years since, when our population was not half what it is now, was intended to hold only ninety inmates. At every term of Court we now have more than that number awaiting trial, and hence the county has been compelled to find some other place for confining drunkards, vagrants, and offenders of the lighter sort. There was an all-pervading public sentiment that this class should be compelled to *work*, instead of loitering away their terms of imprisonment in jail; and in obedience to that public sentiment, the project for a Work House was developed. That building is now approaching completion, and we are soon to test the experiment whether or not vagrants and idlers can be made to pay for the cost of their imprisonment, by *work*. The house has been built under the supervision of such men as George R. White, George Albree, Hugh S. Fleming, and other gentlemen of that class, and the names are the best guarantee that every cent entrusted to them has been economically expended.

FURTHER NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS.

The enlargement of the Court House and Jail has also been regarded as one of those things that could not have been avoided if we would. The constant increase of the county records, and the necessity of providing for their safe-keeping, in the steadily growing business of the courts, and the pressure of commitments to the County Jail beyond its capacity to receive—all these pressed irresistibly and compelled the erection of the new buildings. They have been erected under the supervision of the Prison Board, consisting of Judges Hampton, Kirkpatrick, Sterrett, Stowe and Collier, the Sheriff, Controller, County Commissioners, and the Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and as this is a board, the integrity of which cannot be questioned, we point to it as a sufficient answer to all the allegations of extravagance that have been made.

THE EXTRA ASSESSMENT.

The extra assessment of two mills, this year, for State purposes, was caused by the failure of the Assessors to return a sufficient personal property upon which to make the levy required under our State laws by the State officers. Our Commissioners resisted making this levy as long as they could, and yielded only when they found compliance inevitable.

NO FREE-TRADER FOR PITTSBURGH.

We ask our Republican fellow-citizens to ponder well what is at issue in this canvass. We have, *first*, two Congressmen to elect, and upon their voices the continuance or destruction of the Protective policy may depend. Will any Republican permit himself so to vote as to allow a Free Trader to be elected from either of these two districts? The only hope of averting such result is to vote for Negley and McJunkin. And, *second*, the Legislature chosen this year will have in its hands the appointment of the State into Congressional and Legislative districts. Previous experience has taught us that we have nothing to hope from a Democratic ascendancy in the Legislature in the way of a *fair* apportionment. The welfare of this State for the next ten years hangs upon this apportionment; and our only chance for a fair one depends upon the success, this fall, of Geo. H. Anderson for Senator and our whole legislative ticket.

THE ONLY PARTY FOR PROTECTION.

The *future* success of the great principles on which the Republican party is built depends upon maintaining the integrity and securing the success of the party, *now*. For the sake of those principles, for the sake of the sacred cause of Protection, for the sake of a fair apportionment of the State, and for the sake of the measures of true Reform to which the party is pledged, we appeal to you, one and all, to lay aside all mere personal prejudices, to disregard all mere personal appeals, and rally as men who esteem the Republican cause as above and beyond all personal considerations, and poll the full vote of the party for the WHOLE regular Republican ticket.

JOSEPH DILWORTH,
Chairman Co. Ex. Com.
HENRY M. LONG,
Chairman Vigilance Com.

LEGISLATION—COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The following statement has been prepared for an intelligent understanding of the increase in the ordinary expenses of the county, from the year 1864 to 1869, inclusive, together with a list of Acts of Assembly causing such increase:

No. 1. Act of Assembly, April 23, 1864 increasing pay of jurors in Allegheny and Cambria counties.

No. 2. Act of Assembly, May 5, 1864, increasing the compensation of certain officers in Allegheny county, viz: commissioners, assessors, collectors and supervisors.

No. 3. Act of Assembly, May 7, 1864, increasing salaries of controller, solicitor and clerks to commissioners and controller.

No. 4. Act of Assembly, March 21, 1865, increasing fees of aldermen and justices of the peace.

No. 5. Act of Assembly, April 5, 1866, relative to the service of summons on jurors in Allegheny county and regulating compensation.

6. Act of Assembly, March 16, 1866, increasing compensation of surveyors and road viewers.

7. Act of Assembly, April 11, 1866, in relation to fees of physicians and surgeons in cases of post mortem examination, Allegheny county.

8. Act of Assembly, March 9, 1867, relative to fees of Coroner in Allegheny county.

9. Act of Assembly, April 10, 1867, regulating compensation of assessors, &c., Allegheny county.

10. Act of Assembly, April 15, 1867, relative to purchase of Law Library in Allegheny county.

11. Act of Assembly, April 4, 1868, general registry law, adding to expense of assessors.

There are other acts affecting the expenditures in a limited way, but the above cover the material increase. The effects of these acts appear in the annual reports of the fiscal affairs of the county and the attention of tax payers has been repeatedly called to them.

Departments.	*Jan. 1, '65*	*Jan. 1, '70*	*Increase.*
Jurors	11,437 42	46,486 18	31,047 66
Sheriff's fees and com's	1,212 79	3,662 45	2,459 04
Witnesses	1,774 73	3,860 80	2,086 07
Jury Commissioners		1,025 30	1,025 30
Supreme Court	555 50	1,040 62	485 12
Commissioner's office	5,222 02	5,916 17	694 15
Controller's office	3,984 50	4,295 63	411 13
Solicitor's office	750 00	1,918 85	168 85
Coroner's office	2,149 13	4,664 00	2,514 87
Constables	1,459 70	3,117 22	1,657 52
Assessors	2,465 00	9,135 26	6,670 26
Alder'n and J. of P	316 19	4,798 97	1,478 15
Printing, Stationery, &c	2,317 54	6,267 46	3,549 92
Law Library		1,059 15	1,059 15
Western Penitentiary		7,757 63	7,757 63
Western Pa. Hospital	4,147 78	8,468 21	4,320 43
Bridges	1,344 13	6,245 86	4,901 73
Roads	450 00	3,588 87	3,138 87
Teachers' Institute		469 00	469 00
			83,350 27

The expenditures for Work House and Inebriate Asylum, amounting on January 1st, 1870, to $289,019.17, including $150,000 in bonds and $118,000 received from liquor licenses, are made by the Board of Managers of that institution. The funds are collected by the ordinary county machinery, and in accordance with law, are paid to the Board to be disbursed. By special act authority was given to Board of Inspectors of Allegheny County Prison to make and sanction certain improvements in Court House and Jail, and a tax not exceeding two mills was directed to be levied for the purpose. The amount paid on contracts and bills, as detailed in annual report for 1869, was $58,190.90. During the present year to 25th inst., there has been disbursed $59,394.71. The fund realized from two mill levy will reach about $76,000, and the balance of the entire cost will be a charge on the treasury.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27, 1870.

Now it will be remembered that the whole force of the *Commercial's* venom was expended on the assertion that this increase arose from corrupt special legislation.

From January 1st, 1865, to January 1st, 1870, the increase is $6,350.27. Of this amount $28,047.66 is the increase paid to Jurors. Does the *Commercial* object to this. There is no class of men in the community more poorly paid. This leaves a balance of $48,294.61. The increase of expenditure relative to Assessor arose on the Registry Act. This act is recognized as most judicious and is a general State law. *No special legislation in it.* This increase amounts to $6,670 38 reducing the increase to $38,632 23. We desire to turn our readers to the further fact that $20,062 66 of this increase arises from the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Western Penitentiary, Roads and Bridges. Now does the *Commercial* undertake to say that Henry Lambert is an honest man, and yet cavil over this expense. It is simply absurd. This amount has been paid for public purposes, and not one dollar of the whole amount has been expended, through what the *Commercial* terms special legislation.

This reduces the increase to $18,569 57. We have thus far not ventured on any ground not thoroughly tenable. We challenge the *Commercial* either to contradict our figures, or our argument that every dollar thus far expended, has been wisely and properly paid out, without the slightest corruption, and under the dictates of common humanity and justice.

But we have a margin of $18,569 57. We assert that on the rapid growth of our population, on the natural increase of 83,855 inhabitants, that an increase of only $19,000 in six years is truly wonderful, and an evidence of strict economy and honesty. But it is even less than $18,569 57. A part of that increase arises from witnesses receiving $1 00 now, where before they got but 50 cents. This is not special legislation, and reduces the amount $2,066 07. Jury Commissioners get $1,033 30, not special legislation. Supreme Court, not special legislation, $535 12. Teachers' Institute $400—not special legislation—making a further reduction of $4,034 79, and leaving $14,535 08 of an increase since the first day of January, A. D., 1865, with an increase of population of 83,855 people. But we go still further. Of that increase $3,539 92 is for printing and stationery, required in part under the Registry law. This is not what the *Commercial* means by special legislation, and reduces the amount to $10,995 16. This is our reply to the *Commercial*, and we challenge contradiction.

A SLANDER REFUTED.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In the *Evening Mail* of the 28th inst. the following appeared:

"In the GAZETTE of September 5th, appeared the following paragraph:

"'We understand John S. Robb, Esq., one of the nominees on the Legislative ticket, intends challenging Mr. Walton to stump the county on the Sinking Fund raid.'

"We do not believe Mr. Robb ever entertained such an idea. * * * We do know, however, that about the time the above paragraph was published, Mr. Robb called upon Mr. Walton and *offered to withdraw in the latter's favor, for a consideration.* * * * *

In your last issue I stated that I would give "a full, positive and absolute denial of the statements made by Mr. Walton in his speech delivered on Tuesday night in the Fifth ward, Allegheny." The above article is synonymous with Mr. Walton's statement, and I shall therefore answer them together.

The case correctly stated is as follows: On the 3d of September inst., a proposition was made by some of the members of the Executive Committee of the Reform party, to some of the members of the Republican Executive Committee, that if one of our candidates for Assembly would withdraw, and let Mr. Walton take his place, the Reform ticket would be withdrawn and harmony restored in the party. Strongly impressed with the desirableness and importance of such a result, I immediately made up my mind to withdraw from the ticket in favor of Mr. Walton, in case the promised result could be attained, and our Committee should be willing. On the following Monday I was introduced to Mr. Walton, whom I met casually, and had not known personally before, and the first remark he made was that he was glad to see me; that he had been at my office two or three times to see me, but had not found me in. He then requested that we should have a private conversation, to which I assented; and at his request I went to his office at twelve o'clock the same day. As soon as I arrived, he inquired if I had authorized the GAZETTE to publish the challenge contained in the above article. I replied I had not. He then asked me if I was going to challenge him. I answered him no. He then said our best plan was not to attack each other, to which I replied that I would not indulge in personalities, but simply discuss his public career. I then stated to him that the proposition above referred to had been made, and that if harmony could be secured, and the whole Reform ticket withdrawn, and our Executive Committee should be willing, that I would withdraw in his favor, or that of any one else whom they should select. To this Mr. Walton replied that he didn't "know anything about these Reformers;" that he "was not in sympathy with them;" that he "had not attended any of the meetings of their Executive Committee, excepting once when he was passing along the street, and was dragged in, and then he only remained long enough to tell them that he was not in sympathy with them, and would have nothing to do with them." He then thanked me for making the offer, and said it was a most generous, and magnanimous one, but that he would not take my place on the ticket. If, said he, another man on the ticket had made the offer, I would have thought of it. I then said you can think the matter over, and let me know your determination. On the Saturday following I met him in the old District Court room at the Sheriff's sales. He came to me and said that the more he thought of my proposition the less he felt inclined to accept it, and reiterated the statement that if another man, on our ticket, had made the offer he would have thought seriously of accepting it. After paying me some very high, and I hope merited, compliments for my devotion to the Republican party, Mr. Walton and I separated, and nothing farther ever passed between us on this subject.

And now, Messrs. Editors, permit me to say that the foregoing statement of what did take place between Mr. Walton and myself, is correct and true in every particular, and that nothing has been omitted that would cast the slightest reflection or reproach on either Mr. Walton or myself.

Allow me also to say that the only thing that induced me to make the proposition was the good of the Republican party. I never intimated or even thought of any consideration whatever, unless the welfare of the party with which I have always been, and am now fully identified, should be regarded as such. I am one of those who think that no individual should stand in the way of party success. Nay, I believe that allegiance to the Republican party is not only a duty that should supplant personal aspirations, but is equivalent to loyalty to the Government itself.

And in conclusion, I desire to say, that when the *Evening Mail* and Mr. Walton, or any other persons, say that I ever offered to withdraw from the Republican ticket for any other consideration than to unite the Republican party and for its good, they deliberately and willfully state that which they know to be basely false.

Respectfully, JNO. S. ROBB.
September 29th, 1870.

The Duty of the German Republicans of Allegheny County.

[Translated from the Freiheit's Freund.]

The time of the autumn elections is before the door. With it comes to all faithful Republican citizens the stern duty, once again to testify by the weight of their votes in favor of our principles, acknowledged to be true and right. This time we have to regret a split in our own ranks. The little band of bolters who, by obstinacy and inordinate self-conceit, sows dissatisfaction, shuns no means of maligning the candidates nominated by our party, and imputes sordid and impure motives and intentions to them. But fortunately we all know how baseless these imputations are, how they can scarcely cast the shadow of a stain upon the men who, through the confidence of the Republican party, have been nominated to fill these important offices. But it is nevertheless even yet of the greatest importance that all true Republicans shall work diligently in order that the chances of victory may not be imperilled through any luke-warmness for the good cause. The Germans know well enough the motives of the opponents of our party. And should it not be known by every German citizen that in order to achieve a respected portion in the adopted Fatherland, we Germans here in the United States must take an active part in public affairs? The history of the American civil war has shown in which camp the Germans fought. The flag under which they then battled, still waves over us at the present moment. The same principles for which they then gave so freely of their means and blood, are still unchangedly upheld by us. Therefore, let us hold fast together. In Union there is strength.

ALSATIAN VOICE.

The sword in my hand,
A true son of my land,
I scorn the old despot's demands.
Be free, my Alsatia, forever be free,
Tho' all my heart's boldest lore is for thee.
For this land of the free, let me die!

Hark! Freedom awakes
The country; it shakes
At the howl of the slavish invader.
But the Lord over all, He is watching the foe,
He is helping the free, He is arming the low.
He heareth Humanity's cry!

MESSRS. EDITORS: The above lines, written originally in the German language by a mechanic in Lawrenceville, a native of Strasburg, expressing so plainly, with so much feeling, the sentiments of Alsatians, I thought a translation of it would settle many erroneous opinions.

MRS. P. DANSE.

PURE LIQUORS, PURE LIQUORS, FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

Cognac Brandy, | Sherry Wine.
Old Otard Brandy, | Port Wine.
PINCT. CUSTILLION & CO'S Very Old COGNAC.
Madeira Wine, | Claret Wine.
Catawba Wine, | Muscatel Wine.

Speer's Port Grape Wine; also English and Scotch Ales, Wours & Sons', Yourgelis's, Campbell's, Alsop's, Bass & Co's, warranted the genuine article. Sold at the lowest prices, by the case or bottle, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
and Family Medicine Depot,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Streets.

Go to JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets, for the finest cigars in the city. Imported and domestic of all kinds sold lower than elsewhere. Remember the place corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

HALF ALIVE.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no specific disease, they suffer no positive pain, but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of inanimate and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved, every function interfered.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression. *The system needs rousing and strengthening;* not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterward into a more pitiable condition than ever, (as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant were resorted to), but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unvarying experience of a quarter of a century, is duly given. Infuse new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Do not rest satisfied with administering temporary remedies, but *make the system up* by regenerating the fountain-head of physical strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nurture and support.

If the man that a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble frame of the dyspeptic will begin to feel its benign influence. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capacity to digest what it craves. Persevere until the cure is complete—until healthful blood, fit to be the material of flesh and muscle, bone and nerve, and brain, flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery pabulum with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

GRATES! GRATES!
GRATES!
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector Grate.
WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:

1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. P. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

At 50c., Double Width Black Alpacas, a special bargain.
At 12½c., Cotton Batting,
At 6½c., Children's Balmoral Hose,
At 37½c., Men's Undershirts and Drawers.
At 75c., Men's White Dress Shirts,
At $2.50, All-Wool Square Shawls, a great bargain.
At $5.00, All-Wool Double Shawls,
At 6½c., Good Comfort Calicos,
At 8½c., Fast Colored Calicos, an extra good bargain.
At 12½c., Plain Colored Poplins,
At 18½c., Colored Alpaca Lustres,
At 18½c., Bookfold Barred Flannels,

SPECIAL BARGAINS
In Every Department.

Silk Embroidered Flannels,
White and Colored Opera Flannels,
Plain and Barred Country Flannels,
Black and White Plaid Poplins,
All-Wool Serge Plaids,
Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, in great variety,
Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds,
Cloakings and Waterproof Cloths,
Shawls and Skirts,
Blankets, Quilts, &c.,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
HATS AND BONNETS.

RIBBONS.

Black and Colored Sash Ribb

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, September 29, 1870.

The money market continues favorable to good borrowers, bank rates running from 7@9 per cent.; street rates on the same class of paper from 8@10.

The supply of first class names is hardly equal to the demand this week thus far, though there is no concession in rates by lenders.

Our home stock market keeps quiet. We report sales of Citizens National stock to-day at 69¾. Exchange bank held at 71; some enquiry for bank shares, but no eagerness to buy at quotations.

Allegheny Valley 7-30's appear to be in more request at 93¾@93. There is some demand for Connellsville 6's (Turtle creek division) at about 89. They are a good investment purchase, as safe as there is in the market, at anything between 89@95.

Gold opened in New York this morning at 114¾, but the speculative feeling predominant yesterday was gone, and the market weakened towards afternoon; at 3 P. M. it was dull at 114¼. Later quotations indicate a recovery of ¼ per cent.

Government bonds declined with gold. We give the opening and closing rates:

	Opening rates.	Closing rates.
Bonds—1881	112¾	112¾
5-20—1862	112¾	113¼
" 1864	111¾	111¾
" 1865	111¾	111¾
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1867	110¾	110¾
" 1868	110¾	110¾
10-40s	108¾	108¾
Pacific 6's	111¾	111

Railway stocks are in their main steady, with light transactions. The easy money market is a foe to the bears, and the bulls have all they can handle, even at the current low rates for money. The ratio of earnings on most of the western roads continues to show a healthy, and, in some instances, a very large increase, which, sooner or later, will tell upon the stock market. Stock brokers are not entirely oblivious to actual values and a rise in railroad shares is certain.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1870.

Money is increased demand at 5@6 on call. Sterling Exchange weak at 9@9¼. Gold strong but dull; opened at 114¾ and closed at 114¼. Borrowing rates 1-64@5-64; flat, and after Clearances $82,000,000; export $108,000. At the Sub-Treasury the offerings of bonds reached $8,556,000 at 109 74-100@110 26-100. The Secretary accepted two millions at 109 74-100@109 86-100.

Governments are quiet and steady. Coupons, 1881, 112¾@113; do. '62's, 112¾@113; do. '64's, 111¾@111¾; do. '65, 111¾@111¾; do. new, '65, 110¾@110¾; do. '67, 110¾@110¾; do. '68, 110¾@110¾; 10-40's, 108¾@109; Central Pacific 6's, 110¾@111; Pacific 6's of '95, 111¾@111¾.

State Bonds dull: Missouri 6's, old Tennessee 6's, new 6's, old Virginia 6's, new 6's, old North Carolina 6's, new 6's.

Stocks dull but steady.

Canton, 64; Cumberland Coal, 39; Western Union Telegraph, 87¾; Quicksilver, 8; Marposa, 5¾; preferred, 11¾; Adams Express, 69¾; Wells & Fargo, 39; American, 44; United States Express, 51; Merchants' Union, 94¾; New York Central, 97¾; Scrip, 97¾; Erie, 22¾; preferred, 43; Harlem, 128¾; pref., 130; Reading, 94¾; Michigan Central, 109¾; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 82¾; do pref., 89¾; R. I., 112; New Jersey Central, 101; Ms. Paul, 61¾; do pref., 31¾; Wabash, 62; pref., 73; Fort Wayne, 97¾; Terre Haute, 26; do pref., 53; Chicago & Alton, 112¾; do pref., 113¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 32¾; C. C. & C., 79¾; I. & C., 130; Lake Shore, 97¾; Illinois Central, 130¾; Indiana Central, 117; St. Joseph, 11.

Sub-Treasury balance—gold, $61,072,419; currency, $9,474,752.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, September 29, 1870.

It is not a little remarkable that while money is easy, collections are hard to make, at least this seems to be the experience of many merchants, and it is a very serious annoyance, particularly when goods are sold on a very fine margin to have trouble in collecting. The credit system, which, at one time, was very common here, seems to be losing ground, and if it could be abolished altogether trade would be all the better of it. The mercantile trade world is becoming aware of the fact that the cash purchasers are so much the cheapest that they can save 5@10 per cent. by paying the money down instead of taking the usual thirty, sixty or ninety days credit, so that it is absolutely to their advantage to borrow money, in order to be able to buy with cash. It is a well known fact that a cash buyer can always do much better than he who makes it a rule to buy on time, and the consequence is that the man who does business on a cash basis can always undersell the man who buys on time, and in nine cases out of ten make more money.

ASHES—Continue dull with a supply largely in excess of the demand, though price unchanged, ranging from 6½@7 per bbl for fair to choice.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4; refined, 4¾; Pearls, 9¾; Pots 7¾.

BEESWAX—Sales at 28 to 30 cents.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll is in fair demand, and sells readily at 28@30 cts., while common and inferior is dull and hard to sell at which there is no demand for it unless sold at the price of lard, 16@17 cts.

BEANS—Sales of new crop at $1.75@2 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Is dull but unchanged; small sales at 6@7 cts.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $9@9¾ per ton by the car load, delivered.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Bachelles Bell Berries at $10, and eastern cultivated at $13 Berries at $10, and eastern cultivated at $13 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged—23½ @24 cts in a jobbing way, for standard brands in new barrels.

CHEESE—Is in good supply and lower, with sales of Ohio at 13@14 cts., the outside figure for Goshen.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $2@ $2.25, and Calcined Plaster at $4½ per bbl.

CORNMEAL—Is being sold in small lots, from store, at $3@3.25 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Small sales of new Peaches (halves) at 9@9½@10 cts.

EGGS—Continue very scarce and fresh sell readily at 27@28.

FRUITS—The season for peaches and plums is about over. Grapes are coming slowly, and we continue to quote at 60@, as to quality and condition.

FLOUR—Is quiet but steady, with a continued fair local demand, and while there is no change, prices are fully sustained. We continue to quote western Superfine, in store, at $4.50@4.75; the outside figure for choice Wisconsin and Minnesota springs. Rye flour $4.25@4.50, and dull.

GRAIN—The grain trade is steady, with continued light receipts, though the demand is mainly local. The mills appear to be taking about all the wheat that offers at quotations, viz: $1.35@1.50 for fair to good red, $1.52@1.55 for choice and $1.60@1.70 for white. Oats in steady demand and with continued light receipts the market is firm though unchanged. We continue to quote at 37@38 cts. Rye is rather in sending mood, a car at 85 cts. is reported to-day. In consequence of a very light supply of barley, though the decline is slight. Sales of fair to good at 95@97½ cts. We quote at these figures, but there is not much barley for sale. Corn meal is steady at 60 cts. by the car load, and 65 @70 cts. by the bbl. Corn is in good demand for small lots. Choice Corn, yellow and white, is scarce and wanted. Offers of mixed through are generally confined to small lots, and are quoted correctly. A Chicago factor says he has offered 5 cars of good to choice yellow Corn here without finding a purchaser. Mill men say a parcel of choice yellow Corn would be worth 2 cents more than mixed, and 3 cents more than white. Corn is in good demand and scarce. Sales of car lots at 50 cts. for ear, 52 cts. for shelled, and 55 cts. for choice yellow shelled. Oats are in good demand and scarce. Sales of car lots at 37@38 cts. Rye is in good demand and scarce. Sales of car lots at 85 cts. Barley is in good demand and scarce. Sales of car lots at 95@97½ cts.

GREEN FRUIT—Apples are in good demand and scarce. Sales of choice at $3@3.50 per bbl. Peaches are in good demand and scarce. Sales of choice at $1.50@2 per bushel. Grapes are in good demand and scarce. Sales of choice at 60@ per bushel.

HAY—Is in good demand and scarce. Sales of choice timothy at $20@22 per ton by the car load, delivered.

HOPS—Sales at 28@30 cts.

HONEY—Is in fair demand but unchanged; sales at $2.50@2.75 per bbl.

POTATOES—Sales at 75@80c per bushel. Sweets are reported rather better; sales at $3.50@4.50 per bbl, the latter figure for choice Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—The noticeable feature in bacon is a slight decline in plain shoulders. We quote: Shoulders at 14¾@14¾; short ribbed sides 17¾; clear sides, 18¾; breakfast bacon, 20; plain sugar cured hams, 24¾; canvassed, 24½. Dried beef, 23. Lard 16¾ in tes; 17¾ in half bbls., and 18¾ in buckets. Mess Pork at 23@.

POULTRY—Spring chickens are higher with sales at 55@60 cents per pair by the coop. Turkeys, Quarter 21@22½@30, whole.

TALLOW—Rendered 8¾@9.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—The demand for timothy seed has pretty well subsided, as the season is about over. We continue to quote at $3@3.50. The mills are paying $2.15 for Flaxseed. Nothing doing in Clover seed.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS, THURSDAY, Sept. 29, 1870.

FREIGHTS.

The following are the rates of freights on live stock from these yards east ward per car:

	Cattle.	Hogs	Sheep.
Philadelphia	$55 00	$60 00	$40 00
New York	60 00	66 00	54 00
Baltimore	55 00	60 50	49 50

CATTLE.

The offerings were not as large as those of last week, though the supply was, nevertheless, fully up to the demand, and from this it is evident that there were fewer buyers, and that the market was not as good as it was last week. Dealers generally reported that there were more good cattle on sale than for some time past, but owing to adverse reports from the east, especially from New York, the market was sluggish, and in many instances concessions had to be made in order to effect sales. The general impression among stock men seems to be that prices for all grades of cattle are destined to rule lower and consequently they are operating with greater caution, if anything, than usual, being disposed to keep as close to shore as possible. The great porportion of the cattle sold this week were taken by country buyers, and stock growers, regular shippers to New York and Philadelphia not being altogether satisfied with the present situation, took hold sparingly, not being disposed to run much risk.

As already intimated, prices ruled a shade lower than last week, and, as will be seen by reference to the report of sales, 7¾ is the highest price paid this week, and there was but a single drove sold even at that. Shippers, so far as we could learn, were unwilling to pay over 7¾ cent for the best drove in the pens to-day, which indicates a decline of fully half a cent within the past few weeks. Medium cattle are quoted at 6¾@7 cent at 6, stockers at 4¾@5¾, and bulls at 3¾@4 cts.

THURSDAY, Sept 22.

	No.	Wgt.	Price
Hazlew'd & B for Kurwin	22	21,111	4 00
Holmes L & Co for Clark & G	30	30,930	4 25
" " Allen & P	23	18,120	3 87
" " Stout	23	17,280	3 87
Needy to Martin	40	66,400	8 25
Oden to M'Ardle	16	20,000	6 00
FRIDAY, Sept. 23.			
Holmes L & Co for Pfeifer	39	18,920	5 00
" " Allen & P	20	19,160	5 00
" " Clifford	20	19,220	5 00
" " same	21	18,870	4 85
" " Thompson	29	28,930	5 37
" " James	12	10,800	5 00
" " Clifford	6	5,320	4 50
Hedges & T for Johns	25	17,800	4 50
Smith for Griffith	18	19,035	5 25
Overmyer to Martin	20	41,840	6 00
MONDAY, Sept 26			
Hedges & T for Bender & S	34	44,180	6 12
TUESDAY, Sept 27.			
Hedges & T for Heskett	51	51,210	6 20
" " Bender & S	41	38,360	4 35
" " "	39	37,270	4 62
" " "	38	35,780	4 50
" " "	42	39,940	5 20
" " "	11	11,320	4 50
" " "	19	17,480	4 75
Holmes L & Co for Wolf	20	20,120	6 00
" " Lyons	20	16,470	5 50
" " and A M'K	18	17,960	5 00
Hazlew'd & B for Rotuchilds	38	37,050	5 50
Smith for Griffith	11	11,320	4 25
Marvin to O'Connor	22	17,880	5 25
WEDNESDAY, Sept 28.			
M'orall to Rose	19	18,380	6 00
Keenan to Klemans & A	16	16,940	6 00
Adams to Lamb	32	42,770	7 75
S Adams to Evans	37	35,620	6 00
Searry to Dudly	36	37,530	6 00
Stone to Klemans & A	9	9,840	6 00
Kelly to Chalfant	40	38,480	6 00
Forward to Evans	9	9,120	5 00
Wards to Groff	19	21,020	5 75
Drake to Rudy	17	13,830	5 25
Casterline to Bright & M	18	18,850	6 50
" " "	34	45,230	7 50
M'Call to Swigart	43	44,140	5 55
Trauerman & Lto Marks	46	36,140	5 15
Greenaw'd & Ato Klemans & A	6	6,270	6 00
Jenkins to Knox	18	19,000	6 00
Campbell to M'Ardle	72	75,120	4 25
A Campbell to Voetter & B	38	39,040	4 80
Orr & W for Groff	20	13,700	4 80
" " Negley	51	56,850	5 25
Smith for Griffith	6	6,570	6 25
Hazlew'd & B for McCoy & T	25	16,030	4 62
" " "	22	18,430	4 85
" " "	21	23,240	5 00
" " "	19	14,260	5 50
Hedges & T for Houston	8	5,950	4 00
" " " Harris & Bro	35	41,040	5 21
" " " Bender & S	57	57,260	6 12
" " " Heskett	60	72,937	7 00
" " " Miller	18	18,923	5 75
" " " Bender & S	17	17,980	5 50
" " " Osborne	17	20,030	6 37
" " " Fleck	38	42,120	6 50
" " " Smith	50	50,270	6 00
" " "	5	4,020	
" " " Houston	44	49,170	5 21
" " "	5	5,040	5 25
Holmes, L & Co. for Black	80	74,910	5 20
" " " Thompson	40	38,030	4 95
" " " Kelsey	19	19,940	6 12
" " " Feet	38	41,380	6 75
THURSDAY, Sept. 29.			
H., L. & Co. for Thompson	70	74,030	5 75
" " " Lamb	40	41,860	6 35
" " " McKeever	40	39,870	5 65
" " " Bullock & C	37	35,930	5 50
" " " Gilcrist & C	36	36,390	5 10
" " " Holmes	18	18,200	5 80
" " " Allen & M	45	34,940	4 25
" " "	44	34,070	4 75
" " " Kunkle	47 av	850	5 00
Hedges & T. for Robbins	16	17,920	6 00
" " " Mulhall	121	101,010	5 75
" " "	34	39,250	5 50
" " " McDonald	41	41,440	6 00
" " " Bender & S	40	42,240	5 85
" " " McDonald	8	7,410	5 10
" " " Bender	16	16,880	4 80
" " "	17	17,980	5 50
Hazlew'd & B. for McCoy & T	27	25,020	4 25
" " " McRae	17	18,260	6 25
" " " McCoy & T	39	37,180	5 65
McCall to Evans	17	14,960	5 00
Evans to McArdle	16	22,180	7 00
Fairall to McArdle	16	18,880	6 50
Ward to Briggs	34	39,870	7 75
New 6 to D Lamb	73	80,260	7 00
Taylor to Albert	21	15,220	5 15
Smith for Forward	6	5,660	3 62
Stoddard to Klemen & All	17	17,700	6 25

SHEEP.

The supply of this class of stock was not as large as that of last week, though it was fully up to the demand, for some cause or other, most likely unfavorable reports from the east, and the market was a very dull one—some of the commission men reported it even worse than last week. The demand for sheep appears to have fallen off somewhat all over the country within the past week or two, and lower prices yet are not unlikely. It is possible that if the rain which has just set in is general, that the receipts may fall off as farmers will not be so anxious to sell, and if this should prove correct it may prevent a further decline, but an advance is no event probable at present. Prime sheep cannot be quoted above 5 cents, good at 4¾; medium 4, and scalawags at $1.75@2.00 per head.

HOGS.

The Hog market continues slow, and notwithstanding the receipts were light as compared with those of last week, prices are barely maintained. Operators generally, particularly the regular shippers, are bearish predicting a still further decline, and they still allege that prices relatively higher here than in the east, and that there is little or no margin. Philadelphia hogs, although, in limited supply, cannot be quoted above 9@9¼, and New Yorkers at 8@8¾. Ed Smith reports having brought eight double-decks of York Hogs at an average of 8.20.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, September 29, 1870.

There is nothing particularly new or important to be said in regard to the oil market, nothing at least deserving of especial notice. Trade has been comparatively quiet for several days past though there has been a fair volume of business, nevertheless, particularly crude, but prices continue to decline slowly, and the general tone of the market is weak, and operators generally at present are inclined to be a little bearish. As we have repeatedly noted, however, the general impression seems to be that notwithstanding the large production, there is not likely for the next sixty days at least, to be much of a decline, as there is and will likely continue to be during that time a heavy export demand, and that all the oil that can be made will be wanted by exporters for shipment.

CRUDE.

Market moderately active but weak, and compared with yesterday prices are a shade lower, though the decline is slight. Sales of 1,000 bbls seller 30 days.....9¾

1,000 " seller 10 days	9¾
1,000 " November	9¾
1,000 " November	9¾
1,000 " 1st half October	9¾
1,000 " seller 30 days	9¾
2,000 " each December to March	9
1,000 " each December to March	9¼

Quiet but steady at yesterday's closing quotations. Shipments for the half October 22,000 bbls; November 24,000 bbls; December 24,000 bbls; 1st half November and in the east at

Issued by D. W. EVANS, Proprietor of the ONE PRICE DEPARTMENT VARIETY STORE.

DEALER in Books and Stationery, Toys, Dolls, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Optical Goods, Brushware, all of the latest improvements, Gold Pens, Pencils, Cutlery, Combs, Perfumery, Soaps, Fancy Articles, Notions, Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Hamburgs, Edgings, Insertings, Collars, Cuffs, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Scarfs, Balmorals, Skirts, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Crinolines, Bustles, Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Braids, Gimps, Fringes, Tassels, Cords, Dress Buckles, Belts, Sashes, Ornaments, Jet Goods, Gold Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, Musical Instruments, Strings, Violin Boxes, Bows, Rosin, Tuning Forks, Accordeons, Flutinas, Fifes, Flageolets, Tambourines, Drums, Fifes, Cymbals, Triangles, Castanets, Jews Harps, Harmonicas, Guitars, Banjos, Violins, Violin Cases, Violin Bows, Violin Strings, Violin Bridges, Violin Pegs, Violin Tail Pieces, Violin Chin Pieces, Violin Screws, Violin Rosin, Violin Tuning Forks, Violin Mutes, Violin Rests, Violin Cords, Violin Tassels, Violin Keys, Violin Pins, Violin Nuts, Violin Fingerboards, Violin Tailpieces, Violin Chinp

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Mr. Gilmore, the Chairman of the Committee on Speakers, can be seen at the office of the Executive Committee every afternoon at half past two o'clock. When at any other time the Doctor may be absent, Mr. C. B. Seeley, the Secretary, has agreed to attend to the duties of the Committee, at his office, directly opposite, at Fifth avenue.

Notice.

Our readers of the First and parts of the Second wards, Allegheny, will be served with their papers hereafter by Mr. Hawkins, a very worthy and energetic man. Mr. H. will use his utmost endeavors to get his subscribers their papers early and more regular than they have heretofore been given. Parties wishing the GAZETTE can have it left by leaving their orders at this office, or at his residence, No. 2 Robinson street. We hope our friends will assist Mr. H. in extending his already large list of subscribers.

Visit the Fair at Lafayette Hall to-night.

Dump, Dirty, disagreeable, dull, yesterday.

Duff's College.—Evening classes now open.

The Fair at Lafayette Hall is a grand success.

If you want to buy well made and well wearing boots, shoes and gaiters, at very low prices, call at W. T. Wiley's, No. 63 Fifth avenue.

The Pedro-vessel.—The "Atlantics" and "White Stockings" did not play yesterday, the rain preventing. During the afternoon the "White Stockings" left for the west. They expect to play the "Forest City" club of Cleveland in two weeks, when they will return to Pittsburgh and play our boys.

Another Dentistry.—William Thompson lost two teeth yesterday. William McGlinchey knocked him down; he collided with the ground ungently and the teeth disappeared down his throat. The incident necessitated legal action and the belligerent William will be arrested, Alderman Bowden having issued a warrant.

Another Goose.—James Jackson, one of that class of individuals referred to in yesterday's GAZETTE as "natural born fools and half witted poor," was arrested and taken before the Mayor, who imposed a fine of one hundred dollars upon him, and in default of payment committed him to the Work House for sixty days. Let the good work go on.

Aggravated Assault and Battery.—Louis Roll and John Heil met in a saloon yesterday and got into an altercation, when it is alleged Roll stuck Heil on the head with a cup, beating, inflicting a severe wound. Heil made information before the Mayor charging Roll with aggravated assault and battery. The accused was arrested, waived a hearing and gave bail for his appearance at Court.

Meeting at Lawrenceville.—Notwithstanding the rain last evening, a large number of the Republicans of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards assembled at the corner of Forty-fourth and Butler streets, pursuant to call. The rain fell too heavily, however, to admit of the meeting being held in the open air, and the meeting announced until Saturday evening, the 8th of October, at which time a meeting will be held in the Seventeenth ward School House.

Grand Rally.—A grand old-fashioned rally of Republicans will be held at McKeesport to-morrow evening. Able and brilliant speakers will be in attendance, and a rousing time in general will add ——— to the interest of the occasion with their soul-stirring music. A free ride will leave the Pittsburgh depot at seven and return at ten o'clock. Let there be a full turn out and an enthusiastic rally of the true men—the real Reformers of the Great Republican party.

The Fair.—The most attractive shaving saloon in the city is that of Mr. Lyle, on Market, No. 69 in the Diamond. Although there is not an establishment in the city which is elegant and commodious, we are pleased with it, and we have no hesitancy in saying that the artists employed in the establishment are first class, unsurpassed by any in the profession. The saloon is large and comfortable and there are eight chairs "run" by six assistants and the proprietor. The best of business can be found west of the Alleghenies. If you want a good shave drop in.

A New Church Building.—The English Evangelical Lutheran Society of Allegheny city, Rev. J. G. Gerhauser, Pastor, embracing a membership of about one hundred families, and within a few years, have purchased from the Commission both the lot at the corner of Washington and Irwin streets, Allegheny, 65 feet front on the Avenue and 120 feet on Beaver street. On this most eligible and attractive site, the congregation proposes to erect a church and connected buildings worthy of the site and creditable to the liberality and taste of those who are to worship under its sacred walls.

Lafayette Hall.—The attraction at St. Joseph's Fair at Lafayette Hall continues unabated, and last evening there was a large crowd in attendance. Every person should visit the so-called Chinese Department, and unite to help crowd the school building to this church. The ladies is never more appreciative when the public turn out in force, no matter whether political or religious, should not keep customers from discharging a duty they owe to the Church. Go and visit the Fair, as the object is a most worthy one. Several valuable articles were disposed of last evening, and the Fair will be open this evening from 2 to 10 o'clock. Sunday, the voting continues from 2 to 10, and will be continued every evening, when the Fair will be closed. Quite a lively time last evening, quite likely we will be closed; on the silver set Hopkins is 70 ahead.

The Fair at Lafayette Hall is a grand success.

Democratic Move.

One of the chief officers of the Young Men's Jackson Association, a prominent Democratic organization of this city, a few days since had the manliness to say publicly that he would not support the entire Democratic ticket, for the reason that it was nominated by the Association. A committee has been appointed and we are reliably informed have prepared a report recommending the withdrawal of the ticket. The objectionable party on the ticket is said to be the candidate for Coroner, who is also a member of the Association.

Timely Notice.

We are pleased to see that His Honor, Mayor Brush, is going to clear the professional loafers and thieves who infest our city, show how they get their living or send them to the work house. This is right. These "birds" who have no means of their own can be seen on the streets, in all hours of the day. Mayor Brush is the right man in the right place, and we hope the Mayor will arrest every man of them and give them the full extent of the law. Go for them, Brush them out, and the people will say, Amen.

Resignation.

Capt. Redmond J. Grace, the courteous and efficient General Agent of the Cash Insurance Company of this city, has resigned the position, his resignation to take effect on the 1st proximo. From that date Capt. Grace will exclusively devote himself to the interests of the two staunch insurance companies for which he is agent in this city, the "Home, of Pittsburgh," and the "Independent," of Boston, and will take possession of his elegant new office, No. 77 Fourth avenue. Capt. Grace, during his connection with the Cash Company, has rendered the fullest satisfaction, and we trust he will continue to receive that large share of public patronage and confidence which he so well merits.

Re Removed.

Mr. James Irwin, of the Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, will be in his office at No. 65, Twelfth street, to-day and to-morrow, from eight o'clock a. m. to nine p. m.

Mr. A. Swanor, of the Eighth ward, will be found to-day and to-morrow at Alderman Shore's office, on Wylie avenue, during the hours mentioned.

Residents of these wards who are not registered are requested to call at once and be registered.

Mr. W. J. Logan, of the Seventh ward, will be found at Alderman Butler's office, Wylie avenue, every evening between six and nine o'clock, and during the greater portion of the day.

Amusements.

Opera House.—"Pinck" was reproduced at the Opera House last evening, to a large and appreciative audience. The piece is well put upon the stage, and the several characters well sustained. It will be repeated this evening.

Academy.—There was quite a large audience at the Academy of Music last evening, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather and the entertainment was an excellent one. The Irish Jubilee will be repeated this evening.

Varieties.—The entertainment at the Varieties last evening was an unusually enjoyable one. All lovers of fun should visit the Varieties this evening.

Trouble in the Camp.

There is trouble reported in the Democratic camp, occasioned, it is said, by the refusal on the part of the candidate for Jury Commissioner to pay the assessment made upon him by theCounty Executive Committee for campaign purposes. We were creditably informed yesterday that the committee had held a meeting relative to the matter, and that a committee of three had been appointed to wait upon the delinquent, reporting that the aforesaid candidate had told John Morrissey $50 for a "flat," for which he had failed to get $25 of the amount made by the Executive Committee, and in case of a continued refusal that the name should be struck from the ticket. It is said that the candidate was not so fond of "Morrie" and more fond of the party placed in his stead.

Welsh General Assembly.

The General Assembly of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church continued its session yesterday, in the Chapel, on Second avenue.

Dr. Roberts occupied the chair.

At the morning session Rev. R. V. Chiffow, of Pittsburgh, read the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, made a report of the church, full of interesting details, which was unanimously received.

Rev. R. Evans, of Bangor, Wales, then delivered an address on the state of religion in Wales, especially referring to the spread of Congregationalism and the extension of gospel privileges in that country.

The remainder of the day was occupied in the consideration of the "Home Missions," "Sabbath Schools," "Temperance," and "Education" questions.

The session is to continue to-day.

The Fair at Lafayette Hall is a grand success.

OUR COLORED VOTERS.

What They are Doing—Their Deliberations Last Night—Fully Awake to the Issue—Prepared to Make a Good Record—Spirited Addresses.

Last evening a large and spirited meeting of the colored voters of Pittsburgh was held in the Miller S'reet School House, to consider matters relating to the approaching election. Mr. Granville S. Woodson called the assemblage to order, when an organization was effected by electing Mr. Woodson, Chairman, and J. C. Brown, Secretary.

The President stated that at a preliminary meeting committees had been appointed to canvass the various wards, and ascertain the number of colored voters who were registered, as well as all who were not. These committees then reported in regular order, showing a careful and accurate canvass of the districts and an increase upon the aggregate votes anticipated. All were registered, and all prepared to make a proper record on the 11th of October.

When this matter had been concluded the proposition of appointing a committee to prepare and issue an address, to the colored voters of Pittsburgh, was discussed, together with the practicability of holding a number of mass meetings during the following week. After a full interchange of opinion it was decided that the time was too short in which to issue an address, and that the object might be much better accomplished by vigilance and active efforts upon the part of block committees. Distinctive mass meetings were also decided inadvisable, inasmuch as the County Executive Committee had arranged for a number at which colored speakers had been assigned to make addresses in connection with the white speakers—this tending to consolidate work and render the campaign much more simple and effective.

Mr. J. S. Lambie, a visitor and member of the County Executive Committee, was now called upon and addressed the audience for a few minutes of considerable length. He thought there should be no hesitation in the mind of any colored voter as to how and how he should cast this

HIS FIRST BALLOT.

If they believed that the Republican party had been their political saviours, as far as man's agency could extend, then their duty was clear and full before them. He did not believe, however, that there needed any hesitation upon that point. He thought they would easily see through the flimsy pretext which constituted the "mad cry of reform, and could not substantiate allegations by fact. There was but one Republican party, and they who were friendly to it could not be converted from their duty by false side issues. The hollowness of the cry of the "Reformers" was apparent in their actions. They charged a party with crimes and misdemeanors which should receive the severest punishment of the law, and yet that law had not been invoked. The reason was that it dared not to bring the offenders to justice. If these charges were true, then the men who made them should be indicted and tried, and at once to have the offenders punished. That they did not show the falsity of the charges. Yet these men were shouting for reform—charges to the people daily, and flattered themselves that they would succeed in their schemes, and that in so doing they would receive a percentage of the colored vote. The speaker did not believe they would. [Cries of "No," "no, no one."] He thought he knew the colored voters well enough to guarantee that they would be true to their friends.

The speaker then reviewed the Democratic party briefly and their candidate for Congressman in that district particularly. Hopkin's record in the "salmon case," wherein he strenuously opposed the admission of that gentleman to the Allegheny county bar was the subject of caustic criticism, which elicited hearty applause. The two candidates, Gen. Negley and Hopkins were compared, the one drawing his sword and periling his life in defense or the principles of his party and country, and the other maintaining just the reverse course. Between two such candidates it was not hard to choose.

After a recess of ten minutes, Rev. Republican and Reform speaker closed with an eloquent appeal in behalf of the True Reformers—the men who believed in staying in the party to make all necessary reforms, and who were not ready to throw away all its power into the hands of enemies, without first knowing for certain that it had become unworthy of confidence.

Captain Herron was next called upon and spoke briefly of the satisfactory evidence he had that the colored voters were all right. That they viewed the situation intelligently and would act accordingly. He knew from his army experience that the colored men knew how to shoot for the Union, and he felt satisfied the same men would know how to vote. [Cheers.]

NOT THE MAN.

Mr. Moses A. Hopkins next obtained the floor in a few spirited and humorous words, hastened to explain that the Hopkins referred to by the first speaker was not Moses A. Hopkins (Great laughter). He had never had a row with such a man. He (the speaker) did not wish to be classed with Copperheads and men who had made every effort to break down the government. He did not intend to vote the Hopkin's ticket (renewed laughter) whether it came in the guise of Democracy or Reform. He was a Republican and intended to cast a big first ballot in favor of that party which under God had been the instrument by which he had gained the privilige of a freeman (cheers). He wanted them all to remember not to vote for one Hopkins, but to vote with another Hopkins (renewed laughter). He had been urged by some persons who are Democrats, but oh! orwise seemed friendly, to vote for certain candidates because of "friendships, reformers," as they were called, had made the same pies. To all such, however, he said "shoo fly, don't bodder me." [Cheers and laughter.] He understood it all. In this election he would not vote for a brother if he was a Democrat. He did it purely on principle, relationship or friendship, but on principles. [Applause.] That would guide him in casting his ballot, and that would compel him to vote the straight Republican ticket—no Reform or Democracy or other sham. [Cheers.]

Mr. Anderson (colored) was next called upon, and in a few words gave the audience a humorous description of his experience in connection with the white speakers—this tending to consolidate work and render the campaign much more simple and effective.

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The speaker then reviewed the Democratic party briefly and their candidate for Congressman in that district particularly. Hopkin's record in the "salmon case," wherein he strenuously opposed the admission of that gentleman to the Allegheny county bar was the subject of caustic criticism, which elicited hearty applause. The two candidates, Gen. Negley and Hopkins were compared, the one drawing his sword and periling his life in defense or the principles of his party and country, and the other maintaining just the reverse course. Between two such candidates it was not hard to choose.

After a recess of ten minutes, Rev. Republican and Reform speaker closed with an eloquent appeal in behalf of the True Reformers—the men who believed in staying in the party to make all necessary reforms, and who were not ready to throw away all its power into the hands of enemies, without first knowing for certain that it had become unworthy of confidence.

Captain Herron was next called upon and spoke briefly of the satisfactory evidence he had that the colored voters were all right. That they viewed the situation intelligently and would act accordingly. He knew from his army experience that the colored men knew how to shoot for the Union, and he felt satisfied the same men would know how to vote. [Cheers.]

NOT THE MAN.

Mr. Moses A. Hopkins next obtained the floor in a few spirited and humorous words, hastened to explain that the Hopkins referred to by the first speaker was not Moses A. Hopkins (Great laughter). He had never had a row with such a man. He (the speaker) did not wish to be classed with Copperheads and men who had made every effort to break down the government. He did not intend to vote the Hopkin's ticket (renewed laughter) whether it came in the guise of Democracy or Reform. He was a Republican and intended to cast a big first ballot in favor of that party which under God had been the instrument by which he had gained the privilige of a freeman (cheers). He wanted them all to remember not to vote for one Hopkins, but to vote with another Hopkins (renewed laughter). He had been urged by some persons who are Democrats, but oh! orwise seemed friendly, to vote for certain candidates because of "friendships, reformers," as they were called, had made the same pies. To all such, however, he said "shoo fly, don't bodder me." [Cheers and laughter.] He understood it all. In this election he would not vote for a brother if he was a Democrat. He did it purely on principle, relationship or friendship, but on principles. [Applause.] That would guide him in casting his ballot, and that would compel him to vote the straight Republican ticket—no Reform or Democracy or other sham. [Cheers.]

Mr. Anderson (colored) was next called upon, and in a few words gave the audience a humorous description of his experience in connection with the white speakers—this tending to consolidate work and render the campaign much more simple and effective.

Mr. J. S. Lambie, a visitor and member of the County Executive Committee, was now called upon and addressed the audience for a few minutes of considerable length. He thought there should be no hesitation in the mind of any colored voter as to how and how he should cast this

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THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

TUESDAY, Sept. 29.—The case of Weidekind vs. the borough of South Pittsburgh, previously reported, was resumed and concluded by plaintiff taking a non-suit.

John Palmer vs. John Campbell, action to recover wages for work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $161 86.

In the case of Dicky & Sons vs. Humphries, sci. fa. sur mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $124 75.

Lucius H. Rindge vs. Gotlieb Faas, action on book account. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $313 10.

W. H. Sellers vs. W. J. Snodgrass, action on a contract. Plaintiff alleges that the defendant contracted with him at a stipulated salary, to take charge of his, defendant's drug store, for a term of six months, and that at the expiration of three weeks discharged the plaintiff and refused to fulfill the contract. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

116 Bailey vs. Lowe.
117 Snodgrass vs. Arthurs.
118 Marshall vs. Burgus.
119 Barthaugh vs. Baily.
123 Reed vs. Weaver.
127 Morton vs. McDonald, et al.
128 West. Sav. Bank vs. Johnston.
129 Same vs. Gilmore.
131 Butterfield, assignee, vs. Whiting, et ux.
135 Barclay vs. Lewis, et al.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

THURSDAY, September 29.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jacob Roth, indicted for involuntary man-slaughter, reported yesterday, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, but directed that the defendant pay the costs of prosecution.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. George Miesler, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Timothy O'Brien, was, by permission of the Court settled on payment of costs by defendant.

The next case was that of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph Dyson, indicted for larceny by bailee, John Foster prosecutor. It was alleged that the defendant leased the Pennsylvania Forge at Turtlecreek, and while he held possession of it sold and carried away property to the value of four hundred dollars. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

George Ackley, indicted for aggravated assault and battery on oath of William Linn, Jr., was next placed on trial. It was alleged that accused attacked and beat the prosecutor with a cane inflicting "grevious bodily harm." The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. Bechtold, indicted for adultery. The case was previously tried, but the jury failing to agree were discharged, and the case again came up for trial. A considerable time was spent in procuring a jury, and after the panel had been filled two of the jurors stated to the Court that, having heard the former trial and the charge of the Court, their minds were biased. The Court replied that this was sufficient reason for excusing the jurors, and they were relieved. Mr. Moore, counsel for the defendant, objected, and asked that the entire panel be discharged and a new jury be called, which was done. Mr. Moore then moved to quash the indictment and assigned reasons therefor. The Court overruled the motion and the case proceeded.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

301 Com. vs. Hugh Stanton.
302 " Mollie Brooks.
303 " Jacob Brobst.
304 " Rosa Ward.
305 " Susan Jackson.
306 " Wm. Price.
307 " Mary Ann M'Shane.
310 " Henry Pollard & Gamble.
311 " Frank Patterson.
312 " Wm. M'Clane, et al.
313 " Harry Harriot.
314 " Maria Harriot.
315 " Wm. Ferguson.
316 " Julius Barth.
317 " Rosena Gang.
318 " Frederick Eckert.
" " Charles Steine, 2 cases.
" " Michael Berger.
" " George Limerover.
" " Thomas Connor.
" " James McCallister.

TRIAL LIST FOR SATURDAY.

6. Com. vs. H. C. Ackerman.
24. " Mary Shaw.
28. " Ann Sty.
29. " Peter Huffman.
34. " Jacob Miller.
35. " Annie Cauley.
49. " James Howell.
50. " Henry Hutchinson.
51. " John Wesly Briggs.
164. " John Meeson.
265. " Charles A. Campbell.
346. " Wm. Werthoff.
347. " Charles Kramel.
350. " J. W. Valentine.
" " James Dithom.

TRIALS FOR MONDAY.

353 Com. vs. Harry Pollard.
354 " John Powers.
355 " Catherine Nary.
357 " Jeremiah Smith.
359 " Joseph Pierson.
360 " John Little.
362 " Robert Dickson and Red Bird Dickson.
361 " G. H. Tower.
356 " Sylvester See.
315 " Michael Berger.
" " David Strain.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

282 Com. vs. Frederick Seeman et al.
352 " John Kotterman.
354 " Ellen Sloan.
349 " John Hanker, two cases.
361 " G. H. Tower.
356 " W. J. Dorsey.
228 " Mary Aust.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

THURSDAY, Sept. 29.—The case of Thomas Smith vs. Henry W. Collins, previously reported, was resumed and is still on trial.

MUSICAL.

The Concert Last Night—A Brilliant Offering to a Large and Fashionable Audience.

Mozart Hall was last night thronged to its fullest capacity on the occasion of the grand complimentary concert tendered by our leading home amateurs to Mr. J. J. Benitz, the well known basso singer, on the event of his departure for Italy to prosecute his musical studies with a view to enter upon the stage as a professional operatic singer. The night was an inclement one. The Quinoctial rain had fallen all day long, but increased in its pouring vigor in the evening; but the weather is never taken into consideration by the devoted lovers of good entertainments, and the hall was crowded with those who found their way thither under the shelter of umbrellas or of the close topped carriages. The programme opened with a brilliant instrumental—trio—on piano, organ and violin by Messrs. Meyer, Knabe and Manning. This delightful performance warmed the audience into a glowing expectation of the musical treat forthcoming, and elicited the heartiest applause. A solo by Miss Thereza Henne, a gem from Mozart, followed, and was delicately rendered. Miss Henne has a peculiarly sweet voice and enjoys high reputation as an amateur singer. She was the recipient of a warm encore and graciously responded to the demands of the audience. The quartette "The heart bowed down," was exquisitely rendered by Mr. Benitz and was enthusiastically received. It takes high cultivating and much accomplished and best cultivated vocalists and with that cultivation and nice finish imparted to the voice through the rigid discipline of foreign masters, it only required a brilliant reputation for him after his return from European schools. He was warmly encored. "Love's Request," a soprano solo, by Miss Annie E. Houston, was the next offering, and it was rendered in an exceedingly pleasing manner. In response to the unanimous encore, the lady sang with much feeling the pretty song "Tis but a little faded flower." A quartette from the Opera of "Martha" was followed, known as the "Spinning Wheel." It was as well rendered as we have ever heard it in this city, not even excepting the Parepa-Rosa or Riching's-Bernard renditions. It was in this that Mrs. Beaswanger made her first appearance before a Pittsburgh audience and she fairly electrified all present with the sweetness, depth and power of her voice, its exquisite cultivation and compass, its feeling and expression. This lady has long been regarded in select circles as an amateur of very decided talent and large attainments, and her triumph last night was not unexpected, but one step she has advanced into a foremost place in the estimation of our lovers of good, pure and true vocalism. Her duet and trio were in the quartette by Miss Naumburg and Messrs. Bussman and Benitz were admirably sustained and the offering was graciously encored, and the audience did not rest in their manifestations of enthusiasm till they were favored with its full repetition. Mr. Edwards sang with his usual power and expression that good old song from Lurline, "As in the cup the bead flies and in response to a well merited encore favored his auditors with the "Soldier's Farewell Song." Mrs. Charles C. Mellor, whose name has appeared often in the programme as a solo, was not present, owing to severe indisposition, and the audience was greatly disappointed, because deprived of her promised contribution to the evening's entertainment. A brilliant instrumental offering, a march from "Tannhauser," for piano, four hands, by Messrs. Biederman. This was a superb performance. The accomplished lady developed a full mastery of the piano and manipulated the keys with an ease, grace and finish seldom observed in the performances of amateurs. She was encored with a will and complied to the wishes of the audience with a fresh exhibition of her attainments. A charming duet was next rendered by Miss Lizzie Mooney and Mr. Bussman, and it was beautifully and faithfully interpreted. Miss Mooney is no stranger to our music lovers. She has a magnificent voice, well cultivated, and full of expression and mournful sweetness. Mr. Bussman, as a tenor, is justly appreciated by the severest of critics. Mrs. Beaswanger more than also sustained the first and lasting impression made on the audience in the "Spinning Wheel" quartette, in the rendition of Donizetti's difficult solo "Luce di quest Anima," and the encore response of the "Last Rose of Summer." A flute fantasia was exquisitely rendered by Prof. Wm. Guenther, after which followed the ever popular trio, "Turn on, Old Time, thine Hour-glass." Valtee, by Misses Mary Scott and Messrs. Benitz and Bussman. Miss Scott ably sustained her part as soprano, and her sweet voice rang out clear and sharp above the heavier tones of the basso and tenor. The programme concluded with the grand war chorus, "The Guard on the Rhine," rendered by twenty-five trained voices of the Frohsinn Society, under the directorship of Prof. Kaaff. The concert was altogether a success, and reflected the largest measure of credit to the participants and the recipient in whose honor and benefit it was held.

Pittsburgh Carpet Trade.

Perhaps there is no other branch of trade in our city that has made more growth within the last ten years than the carpet trade. Doubtless there is no other city of equal size in our country in which so many carpets are consumed as in Pittsburgh, and the local trade, we are the centre of a net work of railways, stretching through vast regions of the country, bringing to our land purchasing at how dreds of towns, giving their population the advantages of our market, making in all such a field of trade as will justify the carrying of large stocks, and it is a well known fact that the styles of carpets suited to this market are usually in advance of those produced in the most substantial that are produced. Prominent among the houses in the above trade is that of Messrs. Thos. Carr & Co., occupying second and third floors of Nos. 21 Fifth avenue, and have just opened their new fall stock, which is many degrees in advance of patterns never before offered in this market. The styles of tapestry and body Brussels are unsurpassed in elegance, and the variety of rugs and drugget squares the admiration of buyers and all. There is a want of goods in this line which can call on Bovard, Ross & Co., No. 21 Fifth avenue.

Visit the Fair at Lafayette Hall to-night.

Buchanan Letter List.

The following uncalled for letters remain at the Buchanan Postoffice, Sept. 30th, 1870:

Adams J. Chester, Beaudenbach Jos., Brown Jno. W. E., Beers Isaac, Barnet Wm., Bradley G. B., Bushwagner M. A., Baeder Mrs. N., Baeder Mrs. S., Campbell Mrs. M., Camp Daniel, Craven John, Carnes Wm. H., Crossman J. E., Church West, Cross Robt., Cready W. C., Davis D. J. (for), Davis Mrs. M. E., Duffy Michael, Davis Sam'l G., Donovan Mrs. B., Dennison W. L., Decker Jul., Edwards C. W., Emrie Jno., Ellsbeck Jno. J., Fisher Mrs. S., Gerwig Isaac, Garland D. W., Hays Rinie, Hauglin Jas. W. D., Herron Mrs. E.

Irwin Geo. M., Jones Mrs. L., Jones Wm. E., Johnson Ed., King Michael, Leggett Wm. C., Long Albert G., Lynch Mrs. M., Mitchell W., Miller Jas. B., Campbell Mrs. M., Moll Robt., Morris Jos. W., Manning Miss F., Myers Mrs. A. S., Murphy & Co., Marshall Miss E., Martin Jno. B., Moody M., Moritz Leander, Magee Wm., McMahon Mrs. M., McMillan S. B., McGinn Thos., Mercer Jno., Peoples Jno., Phillips Jno., Reynolds Sam'l., Rumbaugh F., Rees Jno., Senck A. J., Ramsey Jno. K., Shelton Jas., Stewart Wm. T.

Sheridan Jno. E., Showers F. A., Shields Thomas b., Smith Jno., Simpson Thos., Springer Jno., Slattery Ed., Stegner C. H. Y., Suce Jno. F., Timmony Jno. E., Turpey J. W., Thompson Jas., Upperman C. gb., Upperman Miss., Vanaten C., Vaux Geo., Vestry Theo., Williams Miss S., Williams J. H., Williams Frank, Wilson D. G., Wilson J. W., Weidner Mrs. M., Watts Chas. W., Wagner Mrs. E., Whelan Jno., Wolf Chas., Wetherell Jno., Wehrle Cornel's, Walker Jas., Young W. A.

P. HOERR, P. M.

Fair To-Night at Lafayette Hall.

Everybody appreciates the fact that at Will T. Wiley's popular shoe house, 63 Fifth avenue, can be obtained the best bargains in boots, shoes and gaiters. Favor the house with a call and satisfy yourselves on that point by making a purchase.

The Fair at Fafayette Hall is a grand success.

Lafayette Hall.—Fair to-night.

New Prunes and Currants, Chinese Ginger, dry and in syrup, Havana Oranges, London Biscuits, Gem Pearls, nicnaxs and Brilliants, all moderate prices, 112 Federal street, Allegheny City. 3

Fair To-Night at Lafayette Hall.

If you want to spend a pleasant evening, go to Lafayette Hall to-night.

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Will T. Wiley sells all styles of boots, shoes, gaiters and rubber at less prices than can possibly be obtained anywhere. Remember the place, No. 63 Fifth avenue.

Visit the Fair at Lafayette Hall to-night.

For the Sick.—Calve's Foot Jelly, Liebig's and Borden's Extract of Beef, Dundee Marmalade and Tamarinds, at 112 Federal street, Allegheny. 3

Lafayette Hall.—Fair to-night.

Housekeepers returning home will find exactly what they need in the way of table delicacies, at 112 Federal street, Allegheny City. 3 GEORGE BEAVEN.

Fair To-Night at Lafayette Hall.

If you want to spend a pleasant evening, go to Lafayette Hall to-night.

Lovers of good Candies will remember George Beaven, at 112 Federal street, Allegheny City. 3

Visit the Fair at Lafayette Hall to-night.

A fresh supply of Eagle brand Condensed Milk, at 112 Federal street. 3

Lafayette Hall.—Fair to-night.

Fresh and Spiced Salmon, Lobsters, Clams and Oysters, at 112 Federal street. 3

Lafayette Hall.—Fair to-night.

Fair To-Night at Lafayette Hall.

WASHINGTON, PA.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, PA., Sept. 28, 1870.

Our annual Fair was held here yesterday and to-day. It was more than ordinarily good. Floral Hall was quite attractive. The display of flowers was beautiful. Fruit was meagrely represented. Of grapes and apples there were some very fine specimens.

In the department of manufactures there was a tolerable variety of articles. The handiwork of the ladies was especially admired.

The stock, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, were, many of them, excellent. Some splendid fowls.

The "ring" was attractive to many—pacing and trotting were occasionally quite exciting.

Yesterday the dust was terrible, almost suffocating. This made the attendance at the fair rather slim. Everybody expected to go to-day, but with the morning came the rain, and it continued until late in the afternoon, keeping many away. The crowd was, notwithstanding, large. It is feared, however, that the receipts will fall short of the expenses.

Order on the fair ground was good, but a disgraceful row occurred in town at the "Valentine House." Several persons were badly bruised and thoroughly bled, the work of that accursed beverage—whisky.

"JICUS."

The Cost of War in 1815 and 1870.

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes some curious statistics showing the losses in dead and wounded in the battles of 1813 and 1814, from which it appears that war was quite as destructive then as it is now. At the battle of Lutzen (May 2, 1813), in which 96,000 Russians and Prussians, with 524 guns, were engaged with 120,000 Frenchmen with 250 guns, the allies lost 10,000 men, and the French 15,000. At the battle of Bautzen (May 20, 1813), 96,000 Russians and Prussians fought against 130,000 Frenchmen. The losses were 18,000 men (including 6'000 killed) on the side of the allies, and 8,000 dead and 17,000 wounded on the side of the French, who were the victors. In the battle of Dresden (August 26th and 27th, 1813) there were 200,000 Austrians, Russians and Prussians against 100,000 Frenchmen. The allies lost on this occasion 15,000 dead and wounded, and 25,000 prisoners. In the battle of Leipsic (300,000 allies, 160,000 Frenchmen, fought against Napoleon with 171,000 men and 700 guns. On the first day of the battle (October 16, 1813) the regiments engaged lost upwards of one-half of their men. The 7th landwehr regiment of Silesia was reduced from 1,800 to 160 men; and on the three following days the allied army lost 45,000 men. The losses of the French were 15,000 dead, and 15,000 wounded. Summing up the losses of the whole campaign, we find that Napoleon lost in Russia 500,000 men; in Germany, up to the armistice of the 4th of June, 1813, about 40,000 men; in the battles which ended with Leipsic, 150,000 men; and 100,000 in the campaign of 1814, which, with the losses of 1815, makes a total loss of nearly a million of men before Napoleon was subdued. The losses of the allies during the same period were only 100,000 men less.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Times* writes from Florenceville, September 4:

The appearance of the town of Douzy—I have called it indifferently town and village, for though it had only a population of a little over 3,000, the stamp and substantiality of many of the houses, as far as one could judge, were more that of a town than of a village; the appearance of the place I cannot better describe than by saying that it looked as if one great thunderbolt had fallen upon and in one moment destroyed it utterly. The human bodies had by this time been removed from the street, but the charred helmets and shakos, and the stocks of rifles, with eveply here and there swords and bayonets and every sort of weapon, showed that while the flames were raging all round them, and the helpless women and children were literally being roasted alive in the houses and in the streets, the maddened combatants did not cease from the battle, but died, no doubt, in numbers, hemmed in by the flames while they were fighting. It is almost impossible to realize that such things have occurred in this age of civilization, and that humanity and civilization and Christianity should be disgraced by horrors that seem the very outcome of hell. It is like an evil dream; but it is to be hoped these terrible events will leave the world wiser for the future.

The completeness and suddenness of the destruction were evinced by numberless little circumstances—such as the burnt remains of birds and animals one would have expected of all others to escape—dogs and pigeons, and even cats in large numbers.

Hundreds of the people betook themselves to the cellars, it is said, and there perished of suffocation. Nowhere could there have appeared an asylum for the miserable people—raging flames and suffocating smoke inside their houses, and outside falling walls and roofs, and men like fiends incarnate fighting amid the flames and the blazing wreck.

I walked about through the dreary streets. Here and there wretched old men and women were hanging about the ruins of their homes in a sort of stupor apparently. Some of them were weeping and sobbing. "I have lived 66 years in this town," one poor fellow said to me; "I was away from home when this occurred, and now I don't know whether any of my family are left to me, or whether they are not all buried in there," pointing to the ruins of his house.

M. Guizot on the War.

The *Daily News* publishes the following translation of a letter received from M. Guizot by an English friend in this country.

Val Richer, My dear ——: If we were only beginning this unhappy war, I would tell you frankly what I think of its evil origin and its lamentable errors; and I am sure a large majority of the French nation think as I do about it. But we are not beginning the war. The opinion of the French nation on the main points of the question is unchanged, but no one thinks about them now, and, indeed, we cannot and ought not to think about them. For the present we ought to occupy ourselves—and we do occupy ourselves—with war, and war only. We are engrossed by it, not only because of the unexpected reverses we have experienced, but also, and above all, because of the designs which the Prussians manifest, and the character which they have stamped upon this war. On their part it is manifestly a war on ambition and for the sake of conquest. They proclaim loudly that they intend to take back Alsace and Lorraine, provinces which have been ours for two centuries, and which we have held through all the political vicissitudes and chances of war. The Prussians do even more than this; although they occupy these provinces very partially and only temporarily, they already presume to exercise the rights of sovereignty over them. They have issued a decree in Lorraine abolishing our laws of conscription and recruiting for the army. Ask the first honest German whom you meet if this is not one of those acts of victorious ambition which pledges a nation to a struggle indefinitely prolonged, a struggle which cannot be terminated by one of those disasters that a nation never accepts; one that if it experiences it never forgives. Be sure, my dear ——, that Frankness will never accept the character and consequences which Prussia desires to give to the war. Because of our first reverses we have our national honor to preserve, and because of the claims of Prussia we have to defend and keep our national territory. We will maintain these two causes at any price and to the very end.